The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
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4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street, Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on Fourth Street, second floor of Union Bank Building. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

The Muses' Bower.

[For the JOURNAL.]

An April Morning.

BY THE BARD OF THE MOUNTAIN.

Balmy April morning! Summer's infant sighs
On thy floating breezes softly, sweetly, rise;
O'er the waking valleys stream thy golden light,
Guilding the dark pinions of retiring night.

Hoary Winter yielding opes his icy hand,
Trees the swelling forest neath thy magic hand,
And the thrilling chorus of the vernal choir,
Wake the plaintive echoes from their silent lair.

Soon will fragrant flowers usher smiling May,
Flooding Earth with gladness driving grief away,
Casting her green mantle on each shrub and tree
E're the Summer noontide deeper charms display.

May our sluggish nature stirred by scenes so bright
Rouse its dormant powers, strive to hail the light
Shed by nature's beauties o'er the tiring soul,
Brave anow life's duties as the seasons roll.

The Newsboy's Debt.

"Sir, if you please, my brother Jim—
The one you give the bill, you know—
He couldn't bring the money, Sir,
Because his back was hurted so.

"He didn't mean to keep the 'change;'
He got runned over, up the street:
One wheel went right across his back,
And t'other fore-wheel mashed his feet.

"They stopped the horses just in time,
And then they took him up for dead,
And all that day and yesterday
He wasn't rightly in his head.

"They took him to the hospital—
One of the newsboys knew 'twas Jim—
And I went too, because, you see,
We two are brothers, I and him.

"He had that money in his hand,
And never saw it any more.
Indeed, he didn't mean to steal!
He never lost a cent before!

"He was afraid that you might think
He meant to keep it, any way;
This morning, when they brought him to,
He cried because he couldn't pay.

"He made me fetch his jacket here:
It's torn and dirtied pretty bad;
It's only fit to sell for rags,
But then, you know, it's all he had!

"When he gets well—it won't be long—
If you will call the money lent,
He says he'll work his fingers off
But what he'll pay you every cent."

And then he cast a rueful glance
At the soiled jacket where it lay.
"No, no, my boy! Take back the coat.
Your brother's badly hurt, you say?

"Where did they take him? Just run out
And hail a cab, then wait for me.
Why, I would give a thousand coats,
And pounds for such a boy as he!"

A half hour after this we stood
Together in the crowded wards,
And the nurse checked the hasty steps
That fell too loudly on the boards

I thought him smiling in his sleep.
And scarce believed her when she said,
Smoothing away the tangled hair
From brow and cheek, "The boy is dead."

Dead? dead so soon? How fair he looked!
One streak of sunshine on his hair.
Poor lad! Well, it is warm in heaven:
No need of "change" and jackets there!

And something rising in my throat
Made it so hard for me to speak,
I turned away, and left a tear
Lying upon his sunburned cheek.

—Extract from a Poem by H. R. Hudson, in *Harpers Magazine for May.*

The Story-Teller.

MY BROWN MERINO.

BY BIRDIE BELL.

"Do you think it will look fit to be seen after it is turned?" I asked, holding up to the light my old brown merino.

Georgie looked at it rather dubiously, while I anxiously waited her decision.

"H'm—I don't know, Rose. I wish you would take my black alpaca. The merino will be good enough for me here at home."

"Indeed I'll do no such thing!" I exclaimed, indignantly. "Have all the pleasure of going away, and take your dresses in the bargain, leaving you to stay at home and wear my old clothes! I can't be quite that selfish, Georgie."

Georgie laughed melodiously. She always had such a pleasant, rippling laugh—it sounded warm and sunny, just like her own sweet temper.

"Now that's what I call straining at a gnat," said Georgie, with her ripe, red lips trying to pout, but quivering with smiles instead. "But here comes mamma. She shall settle the point."

Poor dear mamma turned her head, first to one impetuous daughter, then to the other, sighing gently all the while. But to my great glee, the decision was in my favor.

"I wish you could have another new dress, dear Rose," said mamma, in her kindest tones; "but I don't see how we can manage it."

All this dispute may seem very trival to the unconcerned, but to us, the interested parties, it was of the greatest importance. I was going on a journey—actually going to leave my home, and travel alone for the first time in my life. We, that is mamma, Georgie and I, lived on grandfather's farm, in New Hampshire. Mamma had a friend named Mrs. Wharton, who had been living in Boston for many years, and she had written to mamma, begging that one of her daughters might pay her a long visit. Great was the debating as to which should accept the invitation. Georgie insisted that it was my prerogative, as I was Mrs. Wharton's namesake. I rather think our new minister had something to do in making Georgie so persistently refuse to go; for good and kind as Georgie was, she had never been so kind in the Sunday school and Dorcas, until young Mr. Partridge beamed upon us, with bright, black eyes. However, it won't do to tell *her* secret without special permission.

Mamma had given me a new gray poplin for Sundays and visiting, I had also a white muslin for evenings in case I should go to any parties. These, with my two morning wrappers, were considered a very good outfit. Georgie had generously insisted on my taking her new sash along with my own; and, as I said at the beginning of my story, wanted me also to have her new black alpaca, her own best dress, and leave my brown merino—my last winter's garment—for her to wear on Sundays. But Georgie was the soul of generosity, and would beggar herself to do one a kindness.

After much twisting and turning, and discussion as to trimmings, my wardrobe was considered finished and presentable, and I embarked on my journey. The ride was one long delight, for my passionate love of traveling had hitherto been very little gratified.

As I stood in the depot, at my journey's end, and looked helplessly around me, a tall gentleman, with a handsome brown moustache, approached me, and bowing with that easy and polished grace which only long contact with best society can give, said, in an inquiring tone:

"Miss Rose, I presume?"

I bowed in response, inwardly wondering if polite society required gentlemen to address ladies, on a first acquaintance, by their christian names.

"My aunt, Mrs. Wharton, has been unexpectedly called away from home for a few hours, and has given me the honor and pleasure of escorting you to her house."

My second reply was another bow. Again I was wondering who this nephew was. The gentleman looked at me rather curiously. Evidently he was beginning to think me dumb, so I found a voice to say:

"How is Mrs. Wharton?"

"Very well, indeed, I thank you, and looked eagerly for your arrival."

After we were seated in the carriage, which was far handsomer than my country experience had thought possible, the gentleman proceeded in his efforts for my entertainment.

"Do you wonder how I knew you. Miss Rose?"

"Very much," I replied—not, however, without qualms of conscience, as I had really not given it a thought.

"I recognized you by your dress," he triumphantly responded.

I looked down at my brown merino, the subject at home of so much disputing, and felt an inward terror. Was the man a medium, a clairvoyant? He had in spirit heard my conversation with Georgie?

"My dress!" I gasped.

"Yes, your dress. My aunt informed me that your traveling suit was brown."

"Oh!" I faintly ejaculated, inwardly thinking how very strange in mamma to write to Mrs. Wharton concerning the dress, and feeling considerably vexed about it, so much that the gentleman, judging from my flushed cheeks that the subject was unpleasant, pursued it no further, to my great relief.

Presently the carriage stopped before a large and handsome dwelling, and although I knew that Mrs. Wharton was in possession of a very comfortable income, I was not prepared for the elegance I encountered.

My poor brown merino looked sadly out of place beside the rich crimson furniture and splendid mirrors, and had not Mrs. Wharton's nephew made strenuous efforts for my entertainment, I should have subsided into that most forlorn and dreary feeling—home-sickness.

"My aunt begged that we should dine at the usual hour," said the gentleman, after I had divested myself of my wraps, "as she was afraid she would not be able to return before eight or nine o'clock; the friend she has gone to see is very ill, in fact dying, and Aunt Lizzie will probably stay until all is over."

"Aunt Lizzie," I thought, "has she discarded the name of Rose?" I remembered, however, that her initials were R. E. W.

The dinner was charming; my appetite was good. I never had dyspepsia in my life, and I ate the luxuriant food, so daintily prepared, with an enjoyment that must have been quite amusing to my companion.

About an hour after we had sat down, while we were leisurely partaking our dessert, and discussing the rights of women, the butler handed a note to my *vis-a-vis*. After asking me to excuse him, he opened and read it. The look of surprise and consternation in his face was simply appalling.

"Has anything happened to your aunt?" I timidly inquired, feeling very uncomfortable under the scrutinizing gaze of his dark gray eyes.

"No, no—that is, nothing of importance—but I do not think she will be back to-night. But, Miss Rose—your name *is* Miss Rose, is it not?"

I put down the orange I was peeling, and looked the amazement I felt.

"My name is Miss Rose Terry," I replied, with as much dignity as I could assume.

"Yes, certainly—I beg your pardon—but, Miss Rose—Miss Terry, I mean—you will make yourself comfortable for the night—until my aunt returns, I should say!"

His confusion seemed very strange, after his late graceful self-possession; but, attributing it all to the contents of the note—alas! I did not dream of the information it conveyed—I endeavored to make the best of it, and told him not to be uneasy, as I did not doubt but that Mrs. Wharton would return early in the morning.

Books and music formed the principal subjects of conversation, during the few hours I passed with Mrs. Wharton's nephew; and so pleasant and agreeable did he prove, that I began to like him very much and quite forgot my embarrassment at remaining so long alone with a stranger.

At breakfast, next morning, we chatted away quite like old friends; but when the meal was over my companion asked me to walk into the library for a few moments.

I complied with his request, made rather gravely, feeling a sensation pass through me that something was going to happen.

"Please be seated, Miss Terry," he began. "I regret that I am obliged to explain a very strange mistake and I beg your pardon for keeping you in ignorance through last evening, but, believe me, I did so only because I wished you to have a pleasant and comfortable rest after your long journey."

I could say nothing to this preparatory speech, for my heart was throbbing at such a furious rate I dared not trust my voice.

"My aunt," he continued, "expected a lady friend, named Miss Annie Rose, to arrive by yesterday, and being called from home unexpectedly, she commissioned me to be her escort from the depot to the house. She spoke of Miss Rose's traveling dress being brown, and hence my mistake in accosting you. The note I received last evening apprised me of my error, for in it Aunt Lizzie informed me that Miss Rose, learning the illness of Mrs. Talmage, had arrived by an earlier train, and gone directly to the house of Mrs. Talmage, so that she might see her once more while alive. If you will accept my apologies for causing you this inconvenience and delay in your plans, I will be truly grateful for your forbearance, and will do all in my power to rectify my mistake as speedily as possible."

What could I say? He was so sincerely sorry, I could find no fault with him. With hot cheeks I explained my part of the misunderstanding.

"My friend is Mrs. Rose Wharton. She lives on Charles Street. If you will—"

"I shall deliver you safely into her hands Miss Terry," he interrupted, "and will immediately order the carriage. But first I must thank you for your goodness in so readily granting pardon for my inadvertance."

When we arrived at Mrs. Rose Wharton's door he turned to me, and taking my hand said:

"Miss Terry, you have shown me great mercy. Will you add to your favors one more kindness, and grant me permission to call this evening and renew the acquaintance which, although commenced under such untoward circumstances, has yet afforded me much happiness?"

The look which accompanied these words was so beseeching that my heart yielded, and I murmured an almost inaudible "yes," which favor he acknowledged by a slight pressure of my hand.

Mrs. Wharton and I had a hearty laugh over my adventure; and when he called that evening, she was completely charmed with both his manner and appearance.

The acquaintance commenced so strangely, progressed rapidly, and, before my visit was half over, I had good reason to hug my old brown merino with a grateful heart for being the unconscious instrument in bringing me so much happiness.

I afterward had the pleasure of seeing Miss Annie Rose's brown suit. Need I say it was as far superior to mine as bran new three-dollar-a-yard material covered with expensive trimmings could be to a seventy-five cent merino, which was in its second season.

"Never mind said my lover, as I pointed out the difference; you shall have as many ruffles and flounces as you like hereafter; but this brown dress is simply perfect, it contains *my* Rose."

Reading for the Million.

Religion in America.

The census tables of religious sects do not show as much progress relatively in the last decade as in the preceding. The membership ran thus: In 1850, 14,234,825; in 1860, 19,128,751; in 1870, 21,665,062; increase of 4,804,926 in the first decade, and only 2,516,311 in the second. In the number of church buildings the progress was thus marked: In 1850, 38,061; in 1860, 54,000; in 1870, 63,082; evidently less advanced in membership. But in the cost of churches the show is just the other way, viz: in 1850, $87,328,801; in 1860, $171,377,932; in 1870, $354,483,581. The leading denominations are given thus:

	1850.	1760.	1870.
Regular Baptists	3,247,069	3,749,551	3,997,116
Other Baptists	60,142	294,667	464,019
Congregational	807,335	956,351	1,177,212
Episcopal	643,502	847,206	991,051
Friends	286,323	269,084	224,664
Christian	303,780	671,016	865,602
Jewish	18,371	34,412	78,265
Lutheran	559,701	757,657	977,422
Methodists	4,333,510	6,250,799	6,528,209
Moravians	114,988	20,136	25,700
Mormons	10,880	13,000	87,838
Swedenborgians	5,600	15,395	18,755
Regular Presbyte'n	2,079,765	2,088,838	2,198,960
Other Presbyterians	10,189	477,111	499,344
Dutch Reformed	182,686	211,068	227,228
German Reformed	160,932	273,697	431,760
Roman Catholic	669,863	1,404,437	1,990,514
Unitarians	138,067	138,213	155,471
Universalists	215,115	235,219	210,884

These figures reveal the following facts for 1870:

Total membership of all churches	21,665,052
Roman Catholic	1,990,514
Protestants and others	19,674,548

The Methodists alone outnumber the Catholics more than three to one. The Baptists exceed them two millions. And the great predominant religion of the nation may be said to be Protestant and evangelical. The leading denomination of the Republic, by long odds, is the Methodists, with its six and a half millions. Next to that comes the Baptist, four and a third millions. Then the Presbyterians take rank, two millions six hundred strong. The Jews appear to have multiplied rapidly. The extraordinary growth of the Lutheran and German Reformed is, no doubt, attributal to the enormous German immigration. In the light of these census returns the fears entertained by so many persons respecting the growth of the Roman Church in America appears to be needless. The German Portestant sects far outnumber them, and so do all the leading evangelical denominations, each in its turn. It is impossible to study this census table attentively without coming to the conclusion that those who have talked vaguely about a national religion have been wholly unaware that it actually exists and has done so all along. The Episcopalians and Catholics combined are scarcely strong enough to make any impression upon the prodigious mass of Evangelicals. For instance, a church denominated "Christian" gained more members in the last decade than the Protestant Episcopal did, while the "United Brethren in Christ" mustered in 1870 no less than 265,925 members, being more than the Society of Friends.

We do not stop to moralize upon the importance of these developments, since they speak for themselves. In the light of these statistics the American nation appears to have been an exodus of Protestant Evangelical Christianity from Europe; an exodus that goes on every day of our lives, pouring upon our shores such hosts of people of the same faiths as overwhelm all other elements. It seems to be as clear as day that the dissenters of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales will mainly immigrate hither in the course of time, and that what the empire of Kaiser William is losing is not the Catholics, as has been supposed, but the German evangelical sects. England is still clinging to her State church, and Germany to hers; but the dissenters in both flee to America, the grand gathering-place of all evangelical Christians from the ends of the earth And the native energy of these sects appears to have been immensely increased in America, where the missionary operations, foreign and domestic, assume great proportions. We say these things without prejudice to any denomination, but simply as recorded facts that now shine forth in the census with singular brightness. It is beyond all dispute that we have a national predominant religion, though not an established one.—*North American.*

Spiders Traveling by Balloon.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* relates a singular incident. In company with other persons he was crossing Seneca Lake on the 10th of October, when a small wake was seen near the centre of the Lake, caused by the moving of some insects. Upon investigating the matter it was found that three spiders were gliding over the surface of the water, and attached to them was a single thread, the size of a knitting needle, extending in the air to the hight of thirty feet at an angle of sixty degrees, and terminating with an enormous balloon shaped web. This latter was judged to be eight feet long and five feet wide, with stays fastened to the main thread, something similar to those of a balloon. and it was managed, apparently, by an innumerable number of the insects stationed at proper intervals. The party attempted to obtain a closer view, but when within a few feet of the web it began to rise, though the last spider, which proved to be about the size of a house fly, was brought back by the stroke of an oar. The balloon went onward and upward until it was lost to sight.

The Sience of Teeching Minis Ejukashun.

NUMBER FORE.

MISTER EDITUR:—Surkemstances & wont of tyme have delade this letter longer then it shood hav bin delade. When i last rote i left off with the teecher in perzeshun of the muteh dezired surtifekate. Lett him keap it, while we examen the quolefekashuns of sum of the gentelmen who holde Superinkumbent's surtifekates and rejoise in the applelashun of skule teechers. We will see how well sum uv them iz poasted on the differint brantches. Az i kno leest about grammer i wil speek of it furst. Thatt iz the wae moast people do; they blowe moast about whot thay kno leest about; but i take grammer furst so thatt i will gett dun with it and hav it off my mind. Grammer is a thing thatt i never cood understande verry wel; and therefour i doant blaim our teechers moastly fur ttiare iggnoranse on thatt point; & the mejority of themm are az innesent of enay nollidge of the prinsepels of grammer az a too daze old baby is of premedetated assolt and battery. Thay have lurned a jumble about knouns and prownouns and sitch, and thay generally hav it ollso mixd that if yoo wood heer them anneelyze on the cleerest summer day yoo woodent kno whot thay wuz tocking about—and thay woodent kno neether.

When i wuz yung i wocked 14 miles wun day to sea a grammer book. When i got thare i found thatt the mann hoo oaned that book, nott being abel to maik hed nor tale of it, had giv it two hiz boy to pla with, and he hadd toar off the kuvvers and haff the leeves. Butt i still red enuff in it about ajjectives & partesepels & antitheseze & heptarkeze & sutch thingze to maik me feal forever after a supreem kontempt for grammer. Still from extencive reeding of robesen kruso, the noo york lejjer & other standerd works of fikshun i hav aqquired sum nollidge of the konstrukshun of the langguidge; & i doo think thatt teechers ott to kno at leeast az mutch about it as i do. Butt i finde vary fue of them, eeven of thoze hoalding a no wun surtifekates, heo kno eeven half as mutch about sutch things,—& it iz not likely the Superinkumbent wood give me over 6 or 7 in grammer unles i had attended a summer normal skule, whitch i am free to oan thatt i havvent.

I wunse herd a teecher kompair the prowknoun *wurse* this way: wurse, wurser, wursest—to whitch i remarked thatt hee wuz the moast wurstest sooperletive thatt i hadd ever saw, and yett hee helled a good surtifekate and wuz kounted a shining lite in the prefeshun. Nott long ago i hurd a juvenile assperant for teechoriel distiinkshun trying to parse the sentence "i wontt to be a mann." He sed thatt mann wuz knomenative to the vurb *to be* and putt in oppezishun to the proknown *i wontt*. Thatt young mann kumplained thatt he diddent get as good a surtifeate az the felloo thatt satt neckst him at the exameneshun; and the reazon he gaive wuz thatt the uther felloe had been at the kounty superinkumbent's summer normel shule, and he haddent. I noed he ott to hav a better surtifekate butt i diddent like to hert his fealings by saying so. Wun time i hurd sum teechers diskussing the fraze "Tommus went to warr." Sum sed *to warr* wuz in the inphinetive mood, sum sed it wuz indikitive (it *wood* be indikitiv of fiting) sum sed it wuz impurretive, for he wuz draffted, and sum sed it wuzzent in enny mood at oll, but wuz a knoun in the objektive kase to the addvurb *went*. Wun of them trancepozed it to reed "Temmas went to be a soljer," and thay oll had a hitch at it in thatt shaip; but thay koodend agree on it enny better thenn, and thay just agread nott to agrea at oll about it. Thay oll had good surtefekates, and will gett good wuns agen if thay——wantt them. Butt this annelizing of scentenses and kolling of moods and tences and bigg wurds, sutch az partesipeal knowns and prownomonal ajjecktives & the like, did allwaze konfuse me, and i hasen to leeve the subjekt for wun thatt i ken handel better. I wil ad here howevver wun more sentense for sumbuddy to annelize. Itt wuz the expreshun of a yung ladie, and reeds thusly:—"She must ott to doo nott to lett me bee" Thatt yung ladie wuz going a normal skule. She wanted to be a skulemarm, and withe the skulemarms stand; a frowne uppon hur forrid and a burch rod in her hand, and shee ott to hav a surtifekate, and wil gett wun i kno.

I mite hav multiplide instenses as giv abuv butt i nedent waist time in so duing. In the wurds of the lait lamented longfelloe (or sum uther crusty old poet) let the abuv sefice. In konkluding the subjekt of grammer i wuz going to giv vurbattem koppies of sum letters ritt by differunt teechers, butt i hav misslade them & kannott find butt wun of them at prezzent. After oll yoo kan tell az mutch about a manns kwolifekashuns by the letters he rites az bi enny uther way For instense yoo wood judge immejitly after reeding this letter thatt i wood be a good skule teecher if i just went a summer to the 3 hops normel skule and gott a surtifekate. Heer i append a letter ritten by a sellebrated teecher to mr. p. jno. smith, wun of the Grove direkturs. I giv it just as ritt by him:

"Snidertown, Oct. the 8st 72 mr Smithe deer Sir i om a Scholl teecher, and I understand you ar in Desire off a Teecher for Youre Scholl i hav Teached five Winters and can Teach algebre if anny of youre Schollers want to Lern it I hav a good Certificate i wil com Over Next sunday to See about the Scholl.

J—— ——"

Whitch thatt letter it waz short swete & to the poynt; butt J—diddent teech a grove skule last winter. Mr. Smithe diddent like the way he strung around the the kapitle letters. Enuff tho for this time. Yoors till we mete agen.

NICODEMUS WOCKER.
Weller's Grove, April the 19th 1873.

Napoleon.

Napoleon I. wrote shortly before his death; "Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemange, and I found empires, but upon what did we rest for the execution of our views? Upon force. No one but Jesus has founded an empire on love, and at this moment millions of men would die for him. It was not a day nor a battle that won the victory over the world for the Christian religion. No; it was a long war, a fight of centuries, begun by apostles, and continued by their successors. I see all the kings and powers of the earth on one side, and on the other I see no army, but a mysterious figure, and a few men scattered here and there through all parts of the world, who have no rallying point but faith in the mysteries of the cross. I die before my time, and my body will be put into the ground, and become the food of worms. Such is the fate of the great Napoleon. What an abyss between my deep wretchedness and Christ's eternal kingdom, proclaimed, loved, and spreading through the world!"

Gossip About Kisses.

Some writer, we kown not who, has well described the "vulgarization" of kisses by characterizing it as "profanatson." This is emphatically an age of kissing. Everybody kisses everybody. Since the antifastidious days when the old woman saluted her cow, such a time of promiscuous and inordinate lip service was never known. The signal of a "strange intelligence" has become a hissing and a bye word; the playing of witlings; the tool of satyrs; the lost jewel of the elect.

A kiss should be one of the holiest demonstrations of the soul; it should have a voiceless eloquence—an electric reserve. It has no such thing. It pops a good morning, it sputters a good evening; it whizzes and fizzes on the right hand, on the left hand, here, there, and everywhere; at last, marked, cornered and set upon, we set our teeth, and abide the shock as best we can. It is high-handed sacrilege, and we enter our protest.

A kiss is no more an unconsidered trifle to be rudely filched—torn warm and beating from its resting place, and frittered from mouth to mouth, than is the purest prayer we offer—which God still keeps inviolate. If we would preserve the gift a sweet and holy token—beautiful and sanctified to the beloved—we must use it wisely and with a noble cheerfulness.

Public kissing, however, madly and at random, prevails extensively. The malady grows and is becoming epidemic and chronic. Zenobia's kiss is the long and silent throb of her inmost soul—unexpressed and inexpressible, save to those divinely akin; but if she chances to be one of an indiscriminate circle, as each member drops off she must bend her head to the puppet performance—the kissall round—which would be more appropriately accompanied by the elegant air of "Pop goes the Weasel." Penelope herself is obliged to look sharply to the dew on her lips, or ten to one it will be spirited away on some graceless mustache.—*Figaro.*

Haste and Health.

It is not at all wholesome to be in a hurry. Locomotives have been reported to have moved a mile a minute for short distances, but locomotives have often came to grief by such rapidity. Multitudes in their haste to get rich are ruined every year. The men who do think naturally, slowly, deliberately, are the men who oftenest succeed in life. People who are habitually in a hurry generally have to do things twice over. The tortoise beat the hare at last. Slow men seldom knock their brains out against a post. Foot races are injurious to health, as are all forms of competive exercise; steady labor in the field is the best gymnasium in the world. Either labor or exercise, carried to exhaustion or prostration, or even great tiredness, expressed by "fagged out," always does more harm than the previous exercise has done good. All running up stairs, or to catch up with a vehicle or ferry boat, are extremely injurious to every age and sex and condition of life. It ought to be the most pressing necessity which should induce a person over fifty to run twenty yards.—Those live longest who are deliberate, whose actions are measured, who never embark in any enterprise without "sleep over it," and who performing all every day acts of life with calmness. Quakers are proverbially calm, quiet people, and Quakers are a thrifty folk, the world over.—*Dr. Hall.*

Is Friday an Unlucky Day?

Friday, long regarded as a day of ill omen, has been an eventful one in American history

Friday, Christopher Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

Friday, ten weeks after, he discovered America.

Friday, Henry VII. of England gave John Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of America.

Friday, St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, was founded.

Friday, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, arrived at Princetown; and on

Friday, they signed that august compact, the forerunner of the present Constitution.

Friday, George Washington was born.

Friday, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.

Friday, the surrender of Saratoga was made.

Friday, the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, occurred; and on

Friday, the motion was made in Congress that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Dealing with Children.

We oftentimes expect far too much of our children. We forget how untrained, in the very nature of things, all their faculties must be. We grow impatient because the boy fails, for instance, to apply himself to study as he ought, forgetting that our very process of education is largely this—the training of the mind to habits of application. In short we want our child perfect at once, forgetting how imperfect we are ourselves. We shrink from putting forth that constant, unwearied effort from day to day that alone can secure the desired end. And then, because one effort or two, one admonition, or one reiteration, fails to attain the result, oh! how impatient we are! From that one effort, as the one result of that one admonition, our child ought to spring up into perfection of character, as Pallas sprang full-armed from the brain of Jove. But this is simple injustice. We cannot make ourselves perfect with one endeavor.—How can we, with reason, expect any such thing in our children?

The Ruts of Life.

Get out of them if you wish to live long, if you wish to avoid the lunatic asylum, if you wish to escape suicide or a miser's death. Men and women must have recreation, must have amusement, must have diversion. It is wholesome for the mind to break away from its daily vocation or employment every night. The man who goes from his counting-house or his work shop at the close of the day and does not leave it behind him, but sits at the family table in moodiness, brooding over past occurrences, weighing probabilities, casting conjectures, laying plans; and when the meal is over sits thinking, thinking, thinking by the hour, and goes to bed to toss, and tumble, and worry, cannot live long; the brain or the heart must give way, and he will drop dead in the street.

HELP others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

A stock in trade—Hosiery.

Alms are the salt of riches.

Wishes can never fill a sack.

Willful waste brings woeful want.

An article you may borrow—Trouble.

Wisdom rides upon the ruins of folly.

Who pardons the bad injures the good.

Women in mischief are wiser than men.

Words are for women; actions for men.

Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.

Wise men change their minds; fools never.

A handsome thing in shawls—A pretty girl.

Wisdom is more to be envied than riches.

What is given to the poor is laid up in heaven.

What can you expect of a hog but his bristles?

Women, wind and fortune are ever changing.

Wine is a turncoat—first a friend, then an enemy.

Wickedness with beauty is the devil's hook baited.

The London stock exchange is being enlarged.

Tree planting in Kansas amounts to an epidemic.

The cows in Vermont yield an income of $6,000,000 a year.

Connecticut will establish a State labor statistical bureau.

Secretary Delano denies the report that he is about to resign.

Promising coal discoveries have been made in Iron county, Utah.

The winter and approach of spring this year in Sweden are of an extreme severity.

A European writer says the Americans are the most extravagant people in the world.

The epizootic has nearly subsided in Arizona, and all the stages are running again.

A San Francisco paper recently headed its leading editorial, "The truth for a change."

It will take six years to get a decision from the Supreme Court on the new temperance law of Indiana.

The Rhode Island Railroad Commissioners have ordered an investigation relative to the recent railroad disaster.

It is stated that applications for passports are received at the State Department at Washington at the rate of 100 per day.

The new Gardner gun, which combines both magazine and breech-loader, fires twenty-seven shots in sixty-three seconds.

A boy eight years old at Lowell, Mass., spelled 7,000 words without a miss, and he put 100 to the committee and they missed fifteen.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts realized $5,000 in fines and costs in prosecutions against liquor dealers, in the municipal court of Boston, in a single day last week.

A Rhode Island man, who mysteriously disappeared three years ago, and was supposed to have been murdered, has just been discovered superintending a mill in Georgia.

In Vienna the journalists and authors have decided unanimously to oppose with energy the aggressions of the anonymous press. A spirited meeting with this object has been held.

The government will take no further steps for the release of Big Tree and Santanta until after a council is held with the Kiowas, Comanches and other tribes in the Indian Territory.

It is now reported in New York that plans are being matured in Europe for constructing a new railroad route from New York to Philadelphia via New York bay and across Staten Island.

A shop window in New York displays a patent life-preserving mattress floating in a cistern of water, and having on it a family of dolls arranged to represent persons who have been shipwrecked.

The amount of wheat in store at Winona, Minn., on the opening of navigation, was 474,000 bushels. Of this amount 30,100 bushels was winter wheat. There is also probably about 13,000 bushels of barley there.

A summary of the religious statistics of the census show that church property has more than quadrupled during the last twenty years, while membership has increased only fifty per cent. The Methodists possess the largest amount of property and the largest number of members—$69,854,121 and 6,528,209.

A rusty-looking agriculturist entered a newspaper office recently, and after looking around earnestly enough to elicit an inquiry as to his business, said: "It wasn't nothin' much, but he had left a big cucumber here in the fall for a notice, and thought, as how he was in town, he might run in and get it if he was through with it."

A Frenchman is an animated bottle of champagne; a German is a meerschaum with *mein vaterland

The Huntingdon Journal.

I. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 30, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An intelligent, shrewd, active boy, from 16 to 18 years of age, to learn the printing business. He must have a fair English education, a good moral character, and enter into a contract for three years' service. No other desired. Apply at the JOURNAL office.

How Woods Packed the Jury!

A Leaf from the Testimony Taken to Sustain the Motion to Quash the Panel.

The Motion Sustained by Judge Taylor.

It gives us pleasure to be able to lay before our readers the greater portion of the testimony of Messrs. Woods and Shontz, taken before His Honor, Judge Taylor, to sustain the motion to set aside the jury panel for the year 1870. Here it is in all its naked ugliness:

W. H. Woods, sworn.

Question. State what you know about the Jury Panel—how formed, drawn, &c., for this term of Court?

Answer. Mr. Shontz, one of the Jury Commissioners, and I met on Wednesday. I think about 11 o'clock. He said he did not know what his duties were. I suppose there were about a half-dozen persons present. I invited him and Harris Richardson to my house for dinner. In the room he said he had lists from nearly all parts of the county. He wanted me to give him some names from Dublin township. I did so; gave him some twenty or thirty names.

Q. You say you gave him some twenty or thirty names from Dublin township? Did you give him any other names?

A. I think I gave him James Port's name, and a few others from Huntingdon borough.

Q. Then you gave some twenty or thirty names from Dublin township and a few from Huntingdon borough; any others?

A. I think I gave a few names from Mount Union borough.

Q. Did you furnish any other names than those you have mentioned?

A. No, sir. NONE WHATEVER.

Q. Did you recommend him to erase any names from his lists?

A. No, sir. I MADE NO SUCH RECOMMENDATION!

Q. Did you make any suggestion to him in regard to names being added or erased from his lists?

A. *None; excepting what I have already stated.*

Q. You are interested in the trial of causes, as an attorney, at this term, are you not?

A. I am an attorney interested in the trial of causes at this term, and expect to continue to practice at this Court.

Geo. W. Shontz, (Jury Commissioner,) sworn.

Question. State what you know as to the making up and drawing of the Jury for this Court?

[Mr. Woods objected to the witness answering. Said he had no right to answer such questions. After a parley between the counsel the subject was referred to His Honor, Judge Taylor, who said: "I think, for his own honor, he should tell all he knows about it."] Witness then proceeded:

Answer. I came to town on Wednesday, about 11 o'clock; was in Mr. Woods' office. He invited Harris Richardson and myself to dine with him. While sitting in the room, we got to talking about the Jury. He furnished me some thirty or forty names from Dublin township, Huntingdon and Mt. Union boroughs.

Q. Who gave you Robert Laird's name of Porter township?

A. Mr. Woods.

Q. Who gave you Mr. Graffius' name?

A. Mr. Woods.

Q. Did you examine the list of jurors with Mr. Woods?

A. Yes. WE EXAMINED THEM.

Q. Did he suggest any names to be erased from your list?

A. Yes; AT HIS SUGGESTION WE ERASED SOME NAMES.

Q. Did he suggest any other names to be added in place of those erased?

A. Yes. WE PUT OTHER NAMES IN THEIR PLACES!

Q. Did he, after having names added and others erased, examine the list?

A. *He examined it afterward!*

Q. What was then done?

A. He said it would now do. I could go. We went down to his office. Mr. Speer was there. We talked some about the Jury and I went to the Prothonotary's office to aid in drawing the Jury.

We submit this testimony to our readers without further comment. It speaks for itself. Honest men of Huntingdon county, what do you think of it? This is one of the many ways in which the League has worked.

How is this? The Bellefonte *Watchman* says: "The report that Senator John Scott, of this State, refused to receive the extra salary, is incorrect. He voted against the salary grab, but was one of the first to grab it after the act became a law."—*Altoona Daily Tribune 28th April.*

Meek knew when he was penning the above quoted lines that he was uttering a base slander. He had no doubt seen, as everybody else did, a certificate of the Comptroller of the Treasury, published all over the country, certifying that Mr. Scott had refused to accept the extra salary. Mr. Scott acted consistently; he voted against the steal and he refused to receive stolen goods.

☞ We are on the eve of a great struggle with the railroad corporations of the country, says the *State Journal*, these concerns seeming anxious to make issues for the control of all other interests, and as a consequence, "all hands" are beginning to be raised against them. In the West, the issue is with the farmers; in the East, with the manufacturers; in the Middle States, and particularly Pennsylvania, with the miners and retail sellers of coal. Some one is bound to go under. Who?

THE LOUISIANA MURDERERS.

No man or woman with human sympathies can read the official report of the Colfax massacre without a chill of horror. There is nothing in the circumstances to mitigate the deed. It was a cold-blooded butchery, such as has few parallels, if any, on the pages of history; and yet we find the Democratic press, as a general thing, endeavoring to palliate the massacre by throwing the blame upon the Federal administration and the Kellogg government. "We do not find," says the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, "in any Democratic paper any demand for the utter extinction of the white race in Louisiana, because of the wholesale murder of negroes by whites in Grant parish, in that State; and we look in vain through them, also, for any denunciation of the heinous and appalling crime committed by these blood-thirsty and treacherous Louisianians. These same Democratic papers were loud and constant in their calls for vengeance upon the whole Indian race because a handful of Modocs had cruelly and treacherously murdered those with whom they were holding peaceful converse; but they excuse, justify, and in some cases applaud the hundred-fold worse treachery of the Louisiana assassins.

"The difference is easily accounted for. The Louisiana cut-throats vote the Democratic ticket and belong to the Democratic party, and the Indians not only have no vote, but the Government is pursuing a course of kindness toward them, the failure of which the Democrats would be glad to hail. To stand by the Democratic thugs of Louisiana is, therefore, a duty equal to that of opposing the Indian policy of the Administration; and both duties are discharged with an ardor which is in no wise damped by the fact that a defense of wholesale murder is as much required in one case as a denunciation of it in the other. It is all wrong, in their eyes, for Indians to murder any one; but it is all right for Louisiana Democrats to murder negroes by the hundreds, to roast them alive, and to slaughter them after they had surrendered as prisoners of war.

"The Modoc massacre is not for one moment to be compared, in atrocity, to the Louisiana massacre. Two men were treacherously slain by the Modocs; over one hundred were as treacherously put to death by the Captain Jacks of Louisiana. The men killed at the lava bed were striving to negotiate a peace with the men who slew them; and those killed at Grant court house were killed after surrendering in good faith to the villains who butchered them. The Fort Pillow massacre is the only parallel to it; and the event proves that perfidiousness and bloody cruelty are not confined to the Indian race. There are white as well as copper-colored Modocs; and the former being more numerous than the latter (at least in Louisiana), simply differ from their Indian congeners in doing things on a grander scale.

"For our part we have no sympathy with murder or murderers anywhere. The masked midnight murderers known as Ku Klux in the South, the bloody-handed assassins who uphold the M'Enery government in Louisiana by wholesale murder, and the cheap-Jack murderers of Oregon are all alike hateful and objects of government vengeance. It may suit the short-sighted politicians of the Democratic party to stand by the Ku Klux and their red-handed brethren in Louisiana, whilst denouncing the Modocs for crimes no worse, but the vision of a justice-loving and murder-hating people is too keen to be blinded by any partisan considerations in passing judgment on such cases. Murder is murder, no matter by whom or for what purpose committed, and the blood of the slain negroes at Grant Court House, in Louisiana, calls as loudly from the ground for vengeance as does that of Gen. Canby. It has been heard, and heard effectually, in one case; shall it go unheeded in the other?"

By all means let there be a meeting of all the newspaper publishers of the State outside of Philadelphia at an early day. The combination of city papers and Congressmen to crush the country press demands united action and combined opposition. Let there be a meeting at Harrisburg at an early day—say about the middle of June.—*Miltonian.*

We heartily endorse the above. It is high time the country press unite for their own interest.—*Lewisburg Journal.*

So do we.—*Jersey Shore Herald.*

So do we; let us teach that large class of congressmen who, unlike the cock-eyed Butler, *are made by the country press*, that newspaper men have some rights; and that there is a certain well defined point, beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

Consider us in, too. The time has come when the country press should act harmoniously and make common-cause against all those who raise their hands against it. Wouldn't it be advantageous for the papers in the Juniata Valley to organize a Press Association? We think it would.

☞ One of the most important decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States for a number of years, was delivered last week in a railroad case on a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The plaintiff claimed that railroads are public highways, subject at all times to legislative control as to management, tariff rates, &c.; and that, therefore, the State had power to authorize the imposition of taxes to aid in the construction of such roads. The State Supreme Court, however, decided that a railroad owned by a private corporation was not public in such sense that money could be raised by taxation by a municipality and given to it. This decision is now reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, which holds that a railroad is a highway which may be regulated as to management, tariff of rates, &c., and therefore taxation in aid of its construction is a legitimate exercise of the legislative power. This is a distinct declaration of the right of the States to regulate the use and operation of the railroads constructed by their authority.

☞ Hon. R. Bruce Petriken will please accept our thanks for valuable documents.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

A reunion of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia and vicinity took place at Germantown last week. Governor Hartranft was present on the occasion, as was also Col. Robert B. Beath, Surveyor General and Grand Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania. Both gentleman made short speeches, that of Col. Beath related chiefly to the organization and its good deeds. Gov. Hartranft, on being introduced by General Wagner, spoke as follows:

A little more than three months ago he took up his abode in an inland town. He was sure it was three months, for he had drawn one quarter's salary and possibly more. [Laughter.] At 1 o'clock to-day he had debated whether to come or not, but thinking the Government would not suffer, he decided to leave the atmosphere of Harrisburg, not always pure, and come and breathe the air of local option. He thought, from appearances, local option was a success. [Applause.] He was an earnest advocate of the Grand Army, and would have taken more interest had he not drifted into politics after the war. He thought the Grand Army should be kept clear and distinct from politics, and he hoped it would always be so. He had thus been only a private, but in full sympathy with the organization. He was surprised that any soldier should remain outside of the fold, no matter what his politics may be. He was very proud of Pennsylvania for one thing especially, and for that he thanked the Legislature, in making the generous appropriation to the soldiers' orphans. [Applause.] He thanked not only the Legislature but the people whose sentiments sustained them in it. He was glad he had come here, and among those whom he had seen was an old and dear friend. He had lived here at one time, and felt very much at home. He thanked them for his kind reception and bade them good night. [Applause.]

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

We are glad to learn that clerkships in one Department of the Government, if not in them all, says the Washington *Chronicle*, of the 25th inst., are not in future to be reserved for gentlemen and ladies possessing qualities of intellect precisely analogous to those corporeal qualities which in our cattle-shows have hitherto gained the chief prizes for our hogs and cattle—apoplectic fat obtained by cramming. Men who have nothing to do are scheming men—men who do their own office-work inefficiently are fond of meddling in business over and above their duty—and nothing can better suit a common-place mind inflated by "a little brief authority" than to devise some plan for badgering and bullying candidates for clerkships with a series of stupid or nonsensical questions, evidently concocted in a noddle as arid and as barren as the desert of Sahara. We believe in a practical civil-service system, which would insure the selection of worthy and well-qualified gentlemen and ladies as clerks, which would promote them as they gave evidence of increased practical usefulness, and which would make their positions unassailable by political changes of the administrations. But this can not be brought about by propounding unmeaning questions which remind one of two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaff, and which any blockhead with a tolerable memory can be crammed to answer by the expenditure of from ten to five-and-twenty dollars.

The Louisana Troubles.

The Massacre at Colfax.—The Official Report.—Unpardonable Outrages.

The New Orleans *Republican* of the 18th inst., contains the following official report of Cols. William Wright and T. W. DeLlyne, of General Longstreet's staff, who had been sent to Grant Parish, La. to investigate the troubles there. They say:

We reached Pineville, opposite Alexandria, at about 9.30 A. M. on Monday, the 14th inst., where we were informed that a severe action had taken place at Colfax the day before (Sunday); that from 100 to 200 colored men had been killed; that two white men; named Hadnot and Harris were wounded, the former mortally; and that Colfax, or part of it, had been burned. Upon crossing the river to Alexandria, we became cognizant of the existence of a violent, though suppressed, popular excitement. Numbers of men from the Parish of Rapides had participated in the struggle and were now returning to Alexandria.

Parish officials expressed themselves as apprehensive of an outbreak in Alexandria, directed against the colored men and the officials holding office under the administration of Governor Kellogg. We were urged to procure the presence of troops as speedily as possible. Attempts have been made to induce Mr. De Lacy, the Sheriff of Rapids, to go to Grant Parish, and, failing, the person claimed to have been elected Sheriff on the Fusion ticket accompanied the party that went from Alexandria. We left Alexandria at about 11.30 A. M. During our stay there mounted men were constantly crossing the river,, coming from the direction of Colfax and, just as we left, a party of twenty, mounted and armed, apparently, with shot guns, crossed the river in a body.

Having secured an ambulance, we crossed the river into Grant Parish early on the morning of Tuesday, the 15th instant, and started for Colfax, distant about fifteen miles. We found the Parish in a most deplorable state. The crops are being neglected; many of the residents, both white and colored, have left their homes, and a general sense of insecurity prevails, which we are satisfied can only be removed by the presence of troops. About one-third of a mile below the Court House we came upon a party of colored men and women carrying away a colored man upon a sled. At a little distance in the field were the dead bodies of two colored men.

About 200 yards nearer the Court House were three dead bodies of colored men, and from that point to the court house and its vicinity the ground was thickly strewn with dead. We are unable to find the body of a single white man, or to ascertain the loss of the whites. Colored women assert that two wagon loads of whites, dead and wounded, were carried away, but it is persistently denied by any of the whites claiming to have knowledge of the actual loss, they asserting that but one man on their side was killed, and Hadnot and Harris were wounded.

We may state here that Hadnot has since died in Alexandria. We send herewith a plan of the court house and its defenses. A space of about 100 yards was inclosed in a slight earthwork, with ditch inside. This ditch was from 10 to 18 inches in depth, and the breastwork in front of it from 20 to 30 inches in height, and was protected in front by 2½-inches planking. On the lower side of the court house the greater portion of the breastwork was composed of planking alone, laid in zig-gags, and without ditches.

From what information we could get we believe the fight commenced on Sunday, the 13th inst., between 10 and 11 A. M., and continued until nearly dark. Of the number engaged on either side it is impossible for us to form any definite idea, though we are satisfied that the parties holding the court house were less in number than their assailants. It is asserted by the colored people that the assailants consisted of parties from the parishes of Winn Rapides, Natchitoches, Catahoula and Caddo, in addition to those from Grant; but they were either unable or unwilling to give us the names of any parties participating in the attack. This information, however, will doubtless be obtained hereafter.

All statements that we have heard agree substantially in the main particulars. It is agreed that the attacking party was commanded by C. C. Nash, and the assailed by a man named Levi Allen; that a surrender was demanded and refused; that the besieged were given thirty minutes to remove their women and children, and that at the expiration of that time the fight was commenced by the assailing party. Appended hereto, and marked A, is the statement of a meeting between Columbus C. Nash and Colonel DeKlyne,

The attakting party had in their possession a small cannon, taken from the steamboat James T. Moore, from which they fired bolts, a sample of which we deposit in your office. The besieged had rigged up a couple of guns by fastening lengths of gas pipe on rafter timbers, blocking up one end with a pine plug, and drilling a touch hole. One of these was bursted while trying it some days before the fight, and the other has not the appearance of being used.

Some time during the afternoon the besieged were drawn from the fight and from their breastworks into the court house. One end of the building was without windows, nor had the besieged prepared loop holes. A colored man named Isaiah Atkins informed us that Mr. Nash had forced a colored man called Pink to come to this end of the building and hold a pine torch to the edge of the roof until it caught fire. It is our opinion that few of the colored men had been killed up to this time, but that when forced by the fire to leave the court house they were shot down without mercy. The position and condition of many of the bodies go far to prove this.

Under the ware house between the court house and the river were the dead bodies of six colored men, who had evidently gone under for concealment and were there shot like dogs. Many were shot in the back of the head and neck. One man still lay with his hands casped in supplication; the face of another was completely flattened by blows from a broken stock of a double-barrelled gun, lying on the ground near him; another had been cut across the stomach with a knife after being shot and almost all had from three to a dozen wounds. Many of them had their brains literally blown out. It is asserted by the colored people that after the fight thirty-four prisoners who were taken before the burning of the court house were taken to the river bank, two by two, executed, and hurled into the river. We caused to be buried in the ditch, near the ruins of the court house, the remains of fifty-four colored men, three of whom were so badly burned as to be unrecognizable.

There were inside the Court House the charred bones of one other, and five bodies we gave to their friends for interment elsewhere. We saw, also, 12 wounded colored men, two of whom will certainly die, and others of whom are very unlikely to recover. We are informed that since the fight parties of armed men have been scouring the country, surrounding Colfax, taking the mules and other property of the colored people.

Since writing the above report we have seen on board the steamboat the colored man, Leo Allen, who commanded the parties holding the court house. He assures us that not a single colored man was killed or wounded until after their surrender, and that then they were shot down without mercy. We will obtain his sworn statement hereafter. On our return to Alexandria yesterday we were again implored by citizens to have troops sent there at once as the only means of averting disturbance. Very respectfully,

T. W. DeKLYNE,
Col., Ass't Adjutant Gen.
WM. WRIGHT,
Col., Ass't Inspector Gen.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—President MEREDITH presented a letter from Hon. Linn Bartholomew, resigning his seat in the convention, which was not accepted, a large majority of the delegates voting against the motion to accept.

The disposition of the members seems to be to get down to work, and consequently, the usual resolution to change the hours of meeting and adjourning was ignored this morning, to the great relief of the majority, and the convention went at once into committee of the whole on the railroad question, Mr. Broomall in the chair.

The eighth section, as follows, came up for debate:

No corporation engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers in or through this state shall make any discrimination in charges for the carriage of either freight or passengers against the people thereof, and such corporations shall carry the persons and goods of the people of this state on as favorable terms as those of other states brought into or through this state on the works owned or controlled by such corporation, and no higher rate per ton per mile shall be charged for the transportation of goods, or higher rate per mile for passengers, than shall be charged for like service in this state to the people of other states, and the rates for the same classes of freight shall be uniform, and the charges for freights, or fares for passengers, shall for equal distances be the same, and a higher charge shall never be made for a shorter distance than is made for a longer distance, and no drawback shall either directly or indirectly be allowed

Mr. GOWEN opposed the clause that the rates "shall be uniform," and proceeded to show the unfairness of such a provision and the impossibility of prescribing tolls on roads which had cost millions of dollars and others which had cost but some hundreds of thousands. He thought that the proper phraseology should be that no unjust discrimination shall be made in the charges for freights and the rates for passengers.

Mr. BAER offered the following as a substitute for the section.

All railroads and canals are hereby declared public highways, upon which, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, all persons have an equal right of having their persons and property transported at rates of fare, freight, and tolls which shall be the same to all, never higher for a shorter distance than for a longer upon the same road; and for equal distances always the same; and the legislature may by law determine the maximum rates.

Mr. BAER advocated his substitute at length, and was succeeded on the floor by Messrs. Howard, Cochran and others.

Without reaching a vote on the amendment the committee rose, with leave to sit again this afternoon.

The convention then took a recess until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The amendment of Mr. Baer was rejected, and the question stated to be upon the amendment offered by Mr. Dallas: "No unjust, undue or unreasonable discrimination in rates of charge for transportation of freight or passengers or in any respect whatever, shall be made by any railroad or canal corporation; and the legislature shall provide for the imposition of adequate penalties for a breach of this section."

Mr. Dallas' amendments were rejected, as also amendments proposed by Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, Mr. M'Allister and Samuel A. Purviance, of Allegheny. An amendment by Mr. Cochran finally prevailed, making the section read as follows, in which shape it was agreed to by 58 to 27:

"No corporation engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers in or through this state shall make any discrimination in charges in the carrying of either freights or passengers against the people thereof, and such corporations shall carry the persons and goods of the people of this state on as favorable terms as those of other states brought into or through this state on the works owned or controlled by such corporations, and the charges for freight and fares for passengers shall, for equal distances in the same direction be the same, and a higher charge shall never be made for a shorter distance than is made for a longer distance, and no special rates or drawback shall, either directly or indirectly, be allowed, but commutation tickets to passengers may be issued as heretofore, and reasonable extra charges within the limits of the charter may be for any distance not exceeding fifty miles.

Pending a vote upon the ninth section, intended to secure an equality of rates and facilities to each shipper and transporter to prohibit independent transportation lines and to divest the officers of railroads from any personal interest in such lines, etc., the committee rose and the convention adjourned.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The Queen's birthday will be celebrated throughout England on Saturday, May 24.

Six big girls in a Scranton school house got up a club for the benefit of the teacher. His doctor's bill was just twelve dollars and sixty cents.

Captain Franklin has been detached from the New London naval station and ordered to command the Wabash, on the European station.

The bill to establish a Board of Fish Commissioners, and to promote the propagation of valuable fish, has passed the Michigan Legislature.

John Fitzgibbons, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, in New York, for killing O'Hara, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Sanitary Inspector of New York city reports that of 549 cellars examined between Houston street and the battery, 450 are unfit for occupancy.

The dies for the new trade dollar to be issued by the mint are almost ready, and it is expected that the coin will be ready for issue by the first of June.

Some fourteen children attending the public schools in Milton went home in one day last week, sick with the measles. The disease is spreading over the town rapidly.

A serious riot has occurred at Frankfort, in Germany, against the brewers and sellers of beer. The troops were called out, and several persons injured, but none killed.

President Grant and family have left Kansas City, Mo., on a special train, over the Kansas Pacific Railway, for Denver and the famous summer resorts of the Rocky Mountains.

Paris has a new lion in the person of a son of one of the most notable chiefs of Algeria. His name is Beleassen ben Cheik el Matkar, and he is a ward of the French government.

It is officially declared that Minister Jay and Thomas McElrath, who have power of suspension, have been directed to examine the charge of sale of commissionerships at the Vienna Exposition.

The new Sunbury boom is pronounced a success. It has caught and now holds over 7,000,000 feet of logs, and when the river falls it is intended to be filled with nearly 20,000,000 feet,

Collector Bailey has seized twenty-three more of the locomotives and eight passenger and three baggage cars of the New York Central and Hudson Railroad Company for non-payment of taxes.

The licensed liquor dealers of Danville have resolved to pay no attention to the Local Option law. Unless the temperance men adopt measures for its enforcement, their efforts avail them nothing.

The United States Frontier Commission have reached San Antonia, Tex., from the Upper Rio Grande, after obtaining full information of the Indian and Mexican raids. The Commission expects to reach Washington early in June.

A letter from Pernambuco, Brazil, states that a bitter controversy is going on between the Archbishop of that place and the Masonic fraternity. The press affiliated with the Masons, and it was thought the difficulty would culminate in the expulsion of the Jesuits.

Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, under arrest at Havana, has been delivered over to the English Consul, on the order of the Captain General, and will probably be sent to England in a man-of-war. Several of the confederates of Bidwell, including Wilson, are still in Havana.

In the Court of General Sessions at New York, yesterday, Recorder Hackett read a letter received from an anonymous correspondent threatening himself or some member of his family with death, should he persist in imposing heavy sentences upon prisoners convicted of what the writer regards light offenses.

General Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri, says that all parties sent out by the government will have protection while within his jurisdiction, if they will report to him. He thinks it possible, from the fact that the bodies of surveyors are said to have been found buried, that they were murdered by white horse thieves or other desperadoes with motives of plunder.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. E. ROSE & CO.,
78 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children-need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

New To-Day.

GRAND EXPOSITION

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT

H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.

If you want a good suit of cloths cheap,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,)
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

10,000 GIFTS.

$500,000.

On TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1873, the *THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT*, under the management of Ex-Governor Thos. E. Bramlette, and authorized by special act of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, positively and unequivocally comes off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., when 10,000 Gifts, all cash, amounting to $500,000, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The money to pay all these gifts in full is already in bank and set aside for that purpose, as the following certificate shows:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Ky., Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.
[Signed] R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

Only a few tickets remain unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 wholes for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. For tickets and full information, apply to

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Louisville, Ky.,
or THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
609 Broadway, New York.
Apr30,'73-4t.

NEW MEAT MARKET,
ON RAILROAD STREET.

Fresh BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
CURED MEATS

and everything in our line, constantly on hand.

ADAM SHMEARMAN,
LOUIS BENKERT.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1873.-3t

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Henry & Co., prior to January 1, 1873, by book account are requested to call at their place of business, and settle the same by cash or note. Those having claims will please present them for payment.

S. E. HENRY,
T. S. JOHNSTON,
S. H. ISENBERG,
B. F. ISENBERG.
apr30,'73-4t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having this day, April 5, 1873, dissolved partnership, in the store at Coffee Run, by mutual consent. The books of the firm will be left in the hands of P. Brumbaugh, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call immediately and render satisfaction either by cash or their note with approved security.

P. BRUMBAUGH,
A. B. CUNNINGHAM.
apr30-3t.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, will meet in the Court House, Huntingdon, on Thursday, May 15, 1873, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of approving or amending the report of the Committee on Premiums, and considering such other business relative to the next annual exhibition, as may be necessary.

By order of the Society.
J. S. CORNMAN,
Apr30-2t. Secretary.

MUSIC.

Miss Anna M. Hunter, will give instruction to a few pupils, on the Piano. Inquire at 815 Washington street. apr30-3t.

TO INVESTERS.

To those who wish to reinvest Coupons or Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5 20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-Office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Washington.
Financial Agents Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

Bonds for sale in Huntingdon, at the First National Bank and Union Bank.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest Land in market or sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advanced interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertil soil, an abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all! Millions of Acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps mailed free everywhere.

Address O. E. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will send FREE by mail, on the receipt of One Dollar, 25 packets of choice Flower Seeds and our Catalogue, containing upwards of 1,000 varieties, with full directions for culture, to any address in the United States.

Catalogues free on application.

DEE & DOYLE,
Seedsmen and Florists,
57 Tremont Street, Boston.

New To-Day.

WE WANT AN AGENT

In this township to canvass for the new, valuable and fast selling book by Dr. JOHN COWAN.

THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE.

Recommended and endorsed by prominent ministers, physicians, religious and secular papers. No other book like it published. $40 per week guaranteed. Address,

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139 Eighth St., New York.

ONLY 10 CENTS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER;

Or, Paints—How to select and use them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Box 1624, Postoffice, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

"A valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"A want long felt at last supplied."—*Scientific Am.*

"Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling.—*N. Y. World.*

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—*Chicago Tribune*

"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—*Toledo Blade.*

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—*Frank Leslie.*

"We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the 'Harrison' brand of white lead."—*Phila. Ledger.*

ONLY 10 CENTS.

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DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for circular. Address,
"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co., New York.

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No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastner when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Liberal inducements to the trade, agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa

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SAWS

Manufacturers of Saws.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Every Saw warranted. Files, Belting and Machinery. Liberal Discounts. Price Lists and Circulars free. WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Boston, Mass., and Detroit, Mich.

WRITE FOR A PRICE LIST TO
J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large discount to dealers or clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

For cleaning and polishing metals, for cleaning and preserving paint, for removing stains from marble, for washing hands, and for all household cleaning, is superior to any other article made. No other soap or wash equals it, either in quality or cheapness. Easy to use and perfectly harmless and pleasant. All grocers sell it. Manufactured only by EASTMAN & BROOKE, 431 N. Third street, Philadelphia.

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No fees unless successful. No fees in advance. No charge for preliminary serch. Send for circulars. CONNOLLY BROTHERS, 108 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 608 Ninth street, Washington, D. C.

CALLIPÆDLÆ "Beautiful Children." A *Medico Philosophical* Poem. Originally published in 1665. A reprint of this rare and curious old poem now ready. Price, $100. AM. ANTIQUARIAN BUR. CO., 136 S. 6th St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!! We will pay all Agents $40 per week in cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE $60 a week guaranteed, Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortland St., N. Y.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER

Is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. For sale by all Druggests.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Company.

$1,000 *REWARD*

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcer

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 30, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

The trees are leaving.

Spring trade opens brisk.

Trout are said to be scarce.

Smithfield lacks enterprise.

Billy Duan has an eye for bones.

The base ball season has opened.

Coal mining is brisk on Broad Top.

Squire Alex. Port talks bees like a book.

Another daily is talked of in Johnstown.

Commissioner White is repairing the streets.

Trough Creek Valley has twelve churches.

Large numbers of emigrants pass west daily.

Court in Bedford and Hollidaysburg this week.

Wanted—A store room. Apply to P. O. Box 234.

Gardeners have not been in demand for the last week.

The interior of the new Presbyterian church is beautiful.

Maria Montgomery still occupies rooms at castle Houck.

A great many sidewalks in this place need reconstructing.

The Shippensburg Normal School opened on the 15th inst.

The Board walk through Smithfield has gone into decline.

The crossings have been shoveled clean for once. Happy thought!

"Beef" Bigler is now a member of the Constitutional Convention.

Drunks are numerous, local option to the contrary notwithstanding.

The public roads leading out of Huntingdon are in a frightful condition.

"Now he rides a mule"—it was "Russ" Henry on Sunday morning last.

There was a frightful snow storm at this place on last Friday evening.

There are apparently, any number of bottomless pits in West Huntingdon.

The brick work of N. C. Decker's house, on Washington street, is completed.

Double gangs of men are employed, on the Broad Top, to repair the road bed.

A number of old cases were disposed of during last week's session of court.

The P. R. R. Company are making great improvements on Allegheny street.

Calvin, Cassville, Beavertown and Newburg are located in Trough Creek Valley.

The New Council met on Friday evening last. Now we expect things to move.

The United Brethren Church is being frescoed very handsomely by Baker & Co.

Mr. Jacob Snyder, the custodian of Altoona city's funds, bears his honors meekly.

"Ike" Edwards' mansard on "Jude" was a *rough* attempt at modern architectural style.

The Kemble Furnaces, at Riddlesburg, are turning out 310 tons of pig metal per week.

A little girl says her Maltese cat is "deceitful beyond measure and desperately wicked."

There will be a total eclipse of the moon, at 4.30 o'clock, on the morning of the 12th prox.

There are several cases of scarlet fever in the neighborhood of Beavertown, Trough Creek Valley.

John Morgan, Esq., late of the *Sunday Dawn*, is now one of the ink slingers on the Johnstown *Voice*.

The unsettled titles to lands surrounding Saxton, have retarded the growth of the place very much.

Crowding the season—The man who wore a straw hat, last week, during the prevalence of a snow storm.

Rev. Thomas M. Reese, presiding elder of Altoona district, has selected Bellefonte as his place of residence.

The Postmaster General has changed the name of the Pleasant Grove postoffice, in this county, to Grafton.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, or spotted fever, has abated here. No new cases have been reported for ten days.

Smucker & Brown have broken ground for a large three-story building, adjoining their factory, on Mifflin street.

A man and wife parted, at Petersburg, last week, as the result of an invoice of whiskey procured in this place.

On the 23rd inst., snow, to the depth of five inches, fell at Saxton. J. K. Little, Esq., says his sleigh run splendidly.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men will be held at Titusville, Pa., on the 6th, 7th and 8th of May.

Mann's Choice has improved more rapidly, than any other point along the line of the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad.

The good citizens of Mt. Union, according to the *Times*, have seen blood, and no one knows where it comes from either.

All the birds in this neighborhood have been blue, for the last ten days, owing to the weather. Entirely too much *blue* for us.

The dwelling house of Collins Hamer, in West township, was entirely consumed by fire on last Friday morning. Loss $1000.

David Over, Esq., of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, dropped in upon us one day last week. He assures us that the *Register* is prospering.

The McVeytown *Journal* appears to be a thorn in the side of some of the Rip Van Winkle press of Lewistown. The *Gazette*, for instance.

Geo. O. Boal gave a very creditable reading of a large collection of pieces, at Yenter's hall, on Monday night of last week. Mr. Boal is a good reader.

It is stated upon reliable authority that the bill for Medical attendance, nursing, &c., in the Pierce case will exceed $600. So much for whiskey.

The new case just manufactured by Bartol, Kennedy & Co., for Dr. Brumbaugh, is a beauty. The Doctor's *cases* are always as satisfactory.

McCahan, the good natured ticket agent of the P. R. R., don't sell tickets through to the Vienna Exposition. He admits that it is not a station on his road.

A large rock rolled down on the track of the Broad Top railroad north of Hopewell, on the 23d inst., which had to be blasted before it could be removed.

The coal men are all out of coal and the winter is not half over. What are we to do? Say, "Old Probabilities," can't you give us some assurances?

Capt. Helm, of Bedford, and Aubry Crewitt, of this place, fill up the pigeon holes and dump out the mail matter between Huntingdon and the State line.

Mr. Samuel Foster, of Ironsville, while on his way home from Tyrone, Saturday night a week ago, was struck by the Philadelphia Express, and had a foot badly injured.

Our friend Thomas Keenan has turned contractor and is grading four miles of the East Broad Top railroad. Tommy knows how to do it. Hope it may pay handsomely.

The patrons of the Accommodation train, on Broad Top, are highly favored in having our esteemed friend Will. Longenecker for conductor. He is every inch a conductor, sartain.

Mr. Speer should be more particular when he describes land sharks to be lean and cadaverous. Honest John Logan indignantly denies the imputation.

Henry Corbin, of Plesant Grove, broke his left arm in two places, on Friday of last week. Dr. D. P. Miller was called in and adjusted the disabled member. Mr. Corbin is doing well.

Mr. Jacob Graffius, a native of this place, but for many years a citizen of Martinsburg, Blair county, while walking across the floor of his residence, a few days ago, fell and broke his leg.

"Otho," a colored boy in the employ of Dr. R. Allison Miller, was severely injured on the 23d inst., by a colt, which he was riding, falling upon him. He was very much bruised. He is recovering.

A report was in circulation last week, that Houck, who was taken by Officer Westbrook to Snyder county, some weeks ago, was shot by the Sheriff of that county. We presume it was only a Houx.

John King and Christ Couch were committed, on Monday morning last, for being "on a high" on Saturday night, ringing the Court House bell and thereby disturbing the town and other devilry.

On Tuesday of last week, John Anderson, a young man belonging to James Cozen's gang on the P. R. R. repairs, while handling Steel rails on Allegheny street, crushed the second finger of his right hand.

Judge Dean's instructions to Constables have added much to his already high popularity. Under his ruling we have an officer, not only to attend to cases after prosecution, but to prosecute. This is good sound sense.

Mr. Hogman, of Petersburg, on Saturday a week ago, in company with others, was running a hand car at a rapid rate, when a crowbar fell off and struck a tie and stuck in such a manner as to run through Hogman's leg when the car struck it.

We have on hands a communication describing Trough Creek Valley, but as we have published several communications, within the last six months, doing the same thing, we will wait for our correspondent to send us some more readable local news.

The attention of the supervisors of Walker township is called to the Juniata bridge. It is high time some thing were done. Somebody will fall through and then we will have a first-class item and the township a first-class bill of damages to pay.

If you want to know what it is to secure a tenement house in Huntingdon, try it on. Every nook and corner is filled. There is more money to be made, in this class of property, than in any other. A house that will cost, including lot, $800 will rent for $150 or $175.

John Fulton, Esq., of Saxton, Chief Engineer of the H. & B. T. R. R., has been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, of which the well-known geologist, J. P. Lesley, is Secretary This is a high honor, but conferred on one who is entirely worthy of it.

Superintendent Gage is taking a survey of the ground work of his road. He is walking in a head of the train at the rate of a station a day. As a "walkist" he is a success. It makes Graw's No. 24 puff like sixty to overtake him, but Graw is so stuck up with that new engine of his that he won't acknowledge the corn.

We met an old gentleman, the other day who told us, in a single breath, that he had done a wicked thing and hoped that he would be forgiven. Anxious to sooth the old man's troubled conscience a friend inquired what it was. He replied that he had voted for two men, at the Spring election, who *could neither read nor write*. It was really awful! They were both Democrats.

Chief of Police, Westbrook, marched "Ike" Edwards and "Old Jude" off to Fort Houck, on last Friday morning. "Ike" had gone for "Jude" heavily, judging from the appearance of the latter's head. "Jude" had been there while "Ike" had been gone, and "Ike" wouldn't put up with it. "Jude" looked black and "Ike" looked pale. They were a sorrowful looking pair.

Alexander McElwaine, son of Jesse McElwaine of Oneida township, while working in a steam saw mill in Wisconsin, a short time since, was terribly mangled by being caught in a shaft belonging to some of the machinery, which performed a number of revolutions, carrying him with it before it could be stopped. His right arm was torn off at the shoulder, and his left arm and wrist broken, his right leg was broken in two places, and his left ankle, three ribs were broken, and besides some severe injures about the head, and yet strange to say, he was living and hopes of getting well were entertained, at the latest dates

A rough, under the influence of a square quart of benzine, about 12 o'clock, on Saturday night last, was holding forth from officer Westbrook's steps, above Brant's, to several other roughs and the various objects scattered about the street, said he: "Speer (hic) don't amount to (hic) nothing. He just (hic) takes his five thousand dollars (hic) and puts them in his pocket, (hic) but Petriken is (hic) my man. He (hic) put the fish bill through (hic) and—" Here some one, supposed to be a policeman, made his appearance and the thread broke. What wonderful instincts these fellows have!

The JOURNAL, for the last two years, has paid great attention to the iron interests of this section, and especially to the tariff, and yet of the whole number of iron establishments in this county only one has given us its printing. This we consider a little bit of ingratitude. We educate the masses to sustain them in a monopoly which gives them thousands of profits. Because they can make fifty cents on a dollar on a lot of printing, they send it to Philadelphia or elsewhere to parties who have no interest in them whatever. We think we have good reason to complain. What encouragement have we to advocate their interests for the future?

A young gentleman—a beau of the town—indicted a billet-doux to a favored damsel stuck it into his coat pocket, sauntered out to deposit it in the post office, met some friends, forgot it, removed the coat and awaited a reply. Two or three weeks afterwards he resumed the aforementioned coat and imagine his astonishment and vexation, at finding, safely and snugly stowed away in the pocket, the aforesaid letter. His adorable in the meantime has called him a beastand a noodle and everything else she can lay her tongue to, owing to his fancied neglect, and the twain are likely to remain twain for some time to come. Moral—When you write a letter to your sweetest and dearest always make up your mind to deliver it in person, and then no unpleasant consequences will be likely to occur.

LECTURE.—At the solicitation of numerous citizens of Huntingdon, Capt. Samuel Adams, has consented to deliver a lecture, at the Court House, Tuesday evening, April 29, 1873, at 8 o'clock. Subject: His Explorations of the Great Canons of the Colorado River and the country west of the Rocky Mountains, embracing the mines of precious metals, valleys, ancient cities, missions, canals and scenery of this extensive, rich and comparatively unknown country, destined soon to be connected with and to pour its treasures into this State. Lecture free.

The business of J. H. Kennedy, merchandizing, at Alexandria, will now be carried on in the name of Kennedy & Hatfield. Thankful for past favors they solicit a continuance of the same.

LITERARY NOTICES.—The *Aldine* for May is the most brilliant number of this superb magazine ever issued. It opens with a magnificent marine picture, "The Lee Shore," by M. F. de Haas, who stands, by general consent, at the head of the marine painters of America, and who has never done anything, so fine as this drawing. The fury of the winds and waters that have driven the good ship from her course on the terrible lee shore is rendered with wonderful breath and vigor, and vividly recalls the destruction which so lately overtook the ill-fated Atlantic. We turn from this dreadful struggle of the elements to a delicious drawing after the original of Monginot. It is entitled "Unbidden Guests," and represents a group of kittens on the table of an epicure, and making havoc among the dishes. One has upset the milk cup, and is licking up the river of cream; another has found something to its taste in an overturned cup; while a third, the most mischievous of all, has gone for a plate of lobsters, which is about to be dashed to pieces on the floor. We have next "A Trout Brook," by Casilear—a glimpse of a roaring torrent, that goes winding and dashing on its way through the breezy woods, which the angler will be unwilling to leave as long as the trout rise, as they must there. There are besides six spirited illustrations of Chicago; the first, a full drawing, being a noble architectural view of the "New Post Office," a magnificent structure—and the others similar views of the principal public building of Chicago as the "Pacific Hotel," the "Michigan Southern and Rock Island Passenger Depot," the "Chamber of Commerce," and the buildings of the *Times* and *Tribune* newspapers. Chicago out to be proud when it sees what it has done for itself, and what the *Aldine* has done for it in giving such wide pictorial currency to these monuments of its pluck and enterprise. There is also an admirable view of the "The Drusenfall," a noted fall in Thuringia; and a charming illustration by Dore, imbued with that grace which he knows so well haw to infuse into his pictures when the subject demands. These are some of the masterpieces, for such they are, in this monthly gallery of the world's Art. The Literature of the May number is as good as usual. Miss Lucy Ellen Guernsey contributes an amusing social sketch, entitled "Mr. Bonsall's Match-Making," and Miss Kate Putnam Osgood, a vigorous story of French peasant-life, entitled "Pierre's Crime." Mr. W. W. Bailey has a pleasant little essay on "The Flowers of May;" Mr. Frank Jocelyn a curious paper on "Poe's Early Poems," which are almost unknown; and Mr. Henry M. Smith tell us all about the rapid rise and growth of "New Chicago." The poems are "How he Saved St. Michael's," a ringing ballad of Charleston before the war, by Mrs. M. A. P. Stansbury, and "May," a dainty little lyric by Henry Richards. The editor gossips about "The Lee Shore," "A Trout Brook," "The Pine Marten," etc., and discusses that important question, "What shall we Name the Baby?" Music, Art, and Literature are discussed with great intelligence and independence. Subscription price $5 including Chromos "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor." James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

Scribner's for May.—"The Insanity of Cain" is the suggestive title of the most remarkable article in the May number of "Scribner's," and one which is destined to attract wide attention. In the way of "pictorial" papers, there is a weird little poem by Miss Maria R. Oakey, with a decoration by the author; Mrs. Rhodes' article on Gavarni, the John Leech of Frame, illustrated by some of the best engravings that have lately been made in America; Stanley's paper on "Four Great African Travelers," with a number of lively illustrations, and "Cuba and the Cubans," giving us, by means of pen and picture, a good idea of the situation in that unfortunate island. Miss Ledyard's designs accompanying Mrs. Walker's amusing story are very bright, and the Japanese pictures in the Etchings are as funny as the letterpress descriptions. We find a fine critical paper on Walter Savage Landor, by Edmund C. Stedman; also some timely hints on "The California Journey," by Susan Coolidge; an interesting account of the Civil Service Reform; the last part of Saxe Holm's story. "Arthur Bonnicastle;" poems and translations by J. T. Trowbridge, George McDonald, Thos, Dunn English, and others. Dr. Holland's "Topics of the Time" are entitled "Thou Shalt Kill," "Mitigating Circumstances," "Cruelty to Men and Women," and "Civil Service Reform." The Old Cabinet contains "Rockless Moments," and a couple of sonnets in the Italian manner. In Home and Society there are pithy papers on "Our Old Books and Periodicals," "Less Glitter," "Making Presents," etc. In Culture and Progress there is a brief paper by Col. Higginson, in which he quotes the opinions of various educators in regard to his proposition as to Inter-Collegiate scholarship, and also an excellent account of "English Parliamentary Rules and the late Ministerial Crisis."

We have just received from the National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, a copy of Prof. O. S. Fowler's great work, on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter relations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc. We hail its advent with undisguised satisfaction, and cordially commend it to the perusal of all classes of our community. Forty years experience as a teacher and lecturer on science, and a long life devoted to consultations and advice in connection with subjects concerning which men and women hesitate to confide—even in their physicians—have enabled Professor Fowler to give to the world the most remarkable and useful volume of the day, and which should find its way into the hands of every conscientious man and woman.

As its title indicates, it is devoted to an explanation of the laws which govern the sexes in their relations to each other; the ignorance of which causes so much sorrow and suffering in the world. Thousands will thank the author for his disclosures, and we predict that the book will mark the beginning of a clearer understanding of the subjects whereof it treats. Men will be arrested in their heedless course, and made to think of the misery they are entailing upon their families and themselves through ignorance. Wives will find in this volume a sure and safe road to the accomplishment of every true wife's desires. Women who wish to retain their health and beauty in mature life, will be taught in this volume the secret of doing so, and will also learn here the true means of keeping their husbands faithful.

There would be fewer firesides made desolate by the loss of a loved wife; fewer rendered unhappy by a prematurely old, broken and enfeebled wife, if the laws of "Sexual Science," which are laid down and explained in this book were better understood and more generally acted upon. The best guarantee of its excellence is the fact that its suggestions and remedies meet the approval of every intelligent physician in the country. It exposes quacks and patent medicines unmercifully, and by its common-sense-views will save many a dollar for those who follows its instructions, as well as put them on the sure road to health. It will show how mothers can avoid much of their suffering, and how they can raise daughters fit to be wives and mothers. It will show men how to develop their manly vigor, and women how to promote the growth of those charms which render them so attractive to men. It will show how happiness may be made to reign supreme in the domestic circle, and how it may be brought back to those from whom it has fled. The book appeals to every class, and to people of all ages, tastes, and habits, and we hope it will be read by every man and woman in our bread land. The author addresses himself with special force to those contemplating marriage, and we most cordially commend this book to all such. It is pure and elevated in tone, and abounds in the most useful information concerning the sexes. Its low price brings it within the reach of all, and the information it contains is beyond value. Its circulation will be a benefit to society.

The book is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—As usual, the *Register* first announces the location of the Dunning's Creek railroad between Bedford and Leamersville, or, we may as well say, Hollidaysburg. This road is an extension of the Bedford and Dunning's Creek road. Mr. W. H. Brown, Bedford, is the superintendent engineer. The engineers passed over the line one day last week. Mr. A. P. W. Johnson has charge of the corps, consisting of Messrs. F. P. Ake, Huston Tate and others. The corps has been three weeks engaged in locating a road between the Red Bridge, six miles north of Bedford, and the point of intersection with Morrison's Cove road one and one-quarter miles below McKee's Gap. The road from Bedford to Red Bridge is under contract and partly graded. Work is being vigorously pushed. The route, leaving Bedford, runs up the east side of Dunning's Creek to mouth of Bobb's Creek, where it crosses and continues up the west side to mouth of Scrub Grass Creek as far as Imler Valley, sixteen miles from Bedford. Thence through Imler Valley two miles to the summit, or dividing of water north and south. The summit is 211 feet above Bedford. From the summit the route passes down Beaver Dam creek, or, what may be better known, the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata river, to Leamersville. The highest grade per mile is 40 feet between Bedford and Summit, and 45 this side. The average grade is about 15 feet per mile. As a natural consequence, the farmers along the projected road are in a fever of excitement and entertain liberal views concerning rise in land, depots, markets, etc. The road as staked is doubtless the route most likely to be adopted, although it makes sad havoc with many fine farms. The engineers reached East Freedom on Thursday last, and on Friday returned to Bedford to make their report. If the route is adopted it is believed the road will be put under immediate contract, and then the Bedford hucksters will be able to put their teams to other uses.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.—It will be seen by the announcement in our advertising columns that the third gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, which was to have taken place today, has been postponed until July 8. This postponement has not been occasioned, as we are advised, by Gov. Bramlette, by the small sales of tickets; on the contrary, the sales have been unusually large—much larger than at any of the preceding concerts—so large, indeed, that the time given by this ninety-day postponement will enable Gov. Bramlette to dispose of every ticket and insure a full drawing without any reduction or scaling of the gifts, as has heretofore been the case. Gov. B. sees his way so clearly that he announces in the most positive and unequivocal language that the drawing will take place July 8, and that it will be a full one. The owner of the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks without any discount, and so of all the other gifts. The money sufficient to pay all the gifts—$500,000 in greenbacks—is already on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, set apart for the payment of the gifts and can be used for no other purpose, as will be seen by the cashier's certificate. With a knowledge of these facts—and we do not hesitate to guarantee their scrupulous fulfillment—there will be such a demand for the tickets now on hand that, in all probability not a single one will be left for sale weeks before the time of drawing. There never was a fairer or more honorably-conducted enterprise before the public, and it has, as it deserves, the entire confidence of the people. It is one of those schemes in which the purchasers of tickets feel the most positive assurance that that the drawing will be fair, for it will be controlled by the most prominent and distinguished citizens of the city and State, and those who draw gifts will be certain to get the money the moment their tickets are presented.

LOWRY, EICHELBERGER & SONS.—This enterprising firm is now in full working trim. The company's store room repainted, and Eichelberger & Bros. goods moved into it with the new goods received by order, now make an establishment as complete and attractive as can be found in the county. Their furnace, under the superintendence of D. W. Painter, Esq., is making a superior quality of metal.—Col. Lowry, the head of the firm, continues as zealous as ever in his efforts to develope and encourage the development of our ore deposits. His assiduous efforts in directing the attention of corporations and capitalists to the ores of this county have done more in furthering their development, and the investment of home and foreign capital, than those of any other individual. He is full of new projects, and does not weary of well doing.—*Bedford County Press.*

It gives us pleasure to hear that our friend Lowry is prospering and that he is still full of new schemes for the development of the region in which he is located. Much of the enterprise, thrift and wealth of which Bedford county boasts to-day, can be traced to the Colonel.—He never loses sight of her interests for a moment. Nor does his interest take a selfish turn, so that the riches of the region are brought to the surface and turned to account, it matters not to him who gets the advantage of them. If Bedford county had only a few more men like the Colonel it would be well for her.

A FAIR and Festival will be given by the Sewing Society of the Presbyterian Church of this place, at the Court House, on Thursday evening, May 1st and Friday May 2d, during the day and evening. SUPPER served in first-class manner, from 5 o'clock, P. M. Ready-made garments and fancy articles, will be offered for sale, at reasonable prices. Also, Cakes, Fine Confections, Oranges, Bananas, and a large collection of exotics, and bedding plants.

Proceeds to be applied to the furnishing of the Church.

Admission 10 cents.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
for the week ending April 26, 1873	11111
Same date last year	
Increase for week	11,111
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	153,419
Same date last year	87,940
Increase for year 1873	67,479

THE Fairbanks Scale Company finished the other day, "No. 234,000" of their "Numbered" scales, this being the count of the *large* weighing-machines turned out in the four and a half decenniums of their business. Of smaller scales, the product has been like the sands of the sea for multitude.

Go to Henry & Co.'s and buy your Lake Herring, Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel, Labrador and Portland Herring. [ap16,4t

Call and see the Beautiful Carpets at Fisher & Sons. ap16-3t

Go to Henry & Co.'s and buy your Spring and Summer HATS, just arriving from Philadelphia and New York. [ap16,3t

Carpets as cheap as before the War, at Fisher & Sons' Carpet Room. ap16-3t

Boots and Shoes, of every description, are now arriving at Henry & Co.'s. Go and see them. [ap16,3t

TWO HUNDRED WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS FOR SALE.

Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER, No. 228½ Hill St.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Notes of Travel.

MR. EDITOR:—Dear sir, being a former resident of your county and having occasion to travel through the "Lower End" to New Richmond, and concluding if a few notes of our travels will not be uninteresting to the readers of the JOURNAL, you are at liberty to use the crude rambling remarks as you deem best—that is, insert them in the Stove or JOURNAL as you like.

We took the train at Harrisburg westward and arrived at Mt. Union, dusty, hungry and tired. We noticed all along our route that the grain fields looked very promising indeed, for an abundant yield the coming harvest. We were made to think that those who are holding back their grain from last harvest for higher prices, would act wisely by not holding it too long. Well, as we stated before we landed at Mt. Union and found it greatly improved in appearance since a previous visit some years ago. A number of neat and valuable dwelling houses have been erected. They have also got a Bank, which step in its progress, makes Mt. Union look as though it were a place of considerable business, and in fact we believe it is judging from the number of Factories, Steam mills, Furnaces, Stores, &c., it has within its limits and vicinity. They have also got a very fine Public School House and Town Hall which speaks more favorably of the place than any building is it, as "you can always judge of the intelligence and morals of a community by their school houses and churches." The streets and sidewalks are also in a much better condition than formerly, but there is still room yet for considerable improvemat. They have also a weekly paper published here—the Mt. Union *Limes*.

Next we appear in Shirleysburg, nothing worthy of note occupying our attention while traveling from Mt. Union to this place, except they have commenced laying the ties on the E. B. Railroad. Shirleysburg has not improved very much and if our judgment is right, it is certainly cut off and left out in the cold. There certainly cannot be much business done here in the future, as the greater part of Germany Valley—the land of "big eaters," will transact their trading at Orbisonia. Shirleysburg is a right neat little village, the streets and sidewalks are superior to those of Mt. Union, being much cleaner and and dryer. We did not see any public school house. Here we saw the residence of the great John Logan. Why, Mr. Editor, he is as fat as a rye straw, we are inclined to think if he would take one of Dr. Gherett's Turkish baths, tubs, brushes, soap and all, inwardly, it might be good for the dyspepsia in his lower joints, but we are told the Doctor has been scrubbing him of late.

We leave Shirleysburg and as usual the doors close and the windows go down—all being satisfied with their sly peep of notoriety.

We next arrive at the present centre of attraction—Orbisonia. From the great blow we have heard of the place, we expected to see something, and so we did, we saw the muddiest, dirty, filthy streets and side walks we have met with in all our travels. Have the citizens of Orbisonia no pride in their town? The first building we saw, we were informed was their school house, and compared favorably with the streets and contrasted with some other buildings we have seen in some of the Southern States. The next building pointed out to us was "Fort Neil." Orbisonia is destined to be a considerable of a place. The E. B. T. Railroad Company intends to erect two large furnaces here, also a Rolling Mill, Foundry and Machine Shops, which will afford a great amount of labor and will regire a considerable number of hands, and will make business brisk for the merchants and others. The company has made preparation to burn one million brick and expect to commence moulding in a few days. A branch road of one and a half miles in length, will be made from this place to an ore bank, also an additional branch of two miles in length will be made to their lime stone quarry. They have als contracted to have ten houses built at Rockhill and ten more are contracted for, opposite Orbisonia. The contractors are vigorously pushing forward the work. Quite a number of neat dwellings have been built in Orbisonia during the last year and quite a number are still in progress, and we are informed the building and business generally, has not fairly commenced yet. The town lots are selling rapidly from one to two hundred dollars each. The citizens should take steps towards cleaning up the streets, planting shade trees, painting houses, &c., it would certainly add to the appearance of the place and enhance the value of property.

The contracters of the second and third divisions, have commenced work and are paying liberal wages—two dollars per day. Boarding eighteen dollars per month. The cars are expected to run into this place some in December. We here met with Mr. M'Elhaney one of the contractors.

We leave at 6 a. m., for Shede Gap without a smucll of "corn juice." At Rockhill weex-changed compliments with Col. Dewees, one of the most enterprising and go-ahead men we have met with in our travels. He is a good talker and speaks right to the point. He has done much for the development of this section and seems greatly interested in the laboring man's interests. The scenery from Rockhill to Shade Gap is magnificent. The "Narrows" look as if some great volcanic upheaval had taken place away back in the dim ages of the past. The strata of rock on the ends of both mountains lay in the same slanting direction and the large overhanging rocks look as though they had been torn from their rocky bed by some sudden and powerful force. Next, Shade Gap. The great valley of pole cats. Shades of Shade! what a place—a few houses stuck away up in the rocks, so that it is doubtful whether they will be found when the last horn blows. Mr. Editor, don't go there, you if do and should die it may be doubtful if you would ever be resurrected—take along time to hunt up your bones amongst the rocks and woods. Will get out of this at once; good bye Shade Gap! Passing along towards the Cabins we saw some of the poorest hills and knolls we ever saw. Some of them looked as though the sun had blistered them for two centuries, others looked as though they had been frozen like poor Pierce and all of them would hardly furnish enough mullen seed for a Whippoorwill to live on while traveling to the poor house. We found the Cabins all here and Buckweat cakes and tough beef in abundance. Transacting our business at New Richmond, we leave for Zansville, Maryland, where we will remain during the summer, and where you will please send us the JOURNAL. Respectfully,

JAS. S. P.

Letter from Orbisonia.

ORBISONIA, April 23, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Grandfather has been at me for several days to write to you. He says his hand is getting too unsteady to write. Now, Mr. Editor, I don't know much about writing for a paper, but grandfather says I will never learn younger, and this may be true. I would just say here that my grandfather's hand is not only unsteady, but I fear he will lose his eye-sight too, just from reading the *Globe*. He reads it all the time, Sunday and Saturday, and when he gets through it he just commences and reads it over again; he thinks there never was such a paper published, (and perhaps there never was.) He is going to try and get the Professor to convert it into a religious paper. He thinks all it will need will be a new heading, and says he will try and get him to call it the "Christian Union." As the Professor is so good at uniting politicians, he thinks if he can succeed in getting him to convert the *Globe* into a religious paper he would unite the churches in our county, and might, perhaps, be the means of bringing about the millennium. And then his next idea is to get the Professor to publish his paper in our town so he can attend to the paper through the week and preach for us on the Sabbath day. My grandfather is a very religious man, and from the manner in which the Professor has conducted the *Globe*, since it came into his hands, he thinks he is a very religious man too. This is the only reason I can give for grandfather taking such a liking to the Professor and his paper.

Now, Mr. Editor, grandfather has some fault to find with your paper, and I will just tell you here what it is. He thinks that Mr. Woods and Mr. Speer are just as good christians as the Professor, and as they are united with him now *in the good work of trying to unite the Republican party in our county*, he thinks you should not be too hard on them.

In speaking of Mr. Speer and the $5,000 grab, grandfather says it is no matter how a man gets money if he only appropriates it well. He may, perhaps, purchase Bibles with the $5,000 and send them to the heathen; he has no doubt but that he will apply it to some good purpose. From present indications grandfather thinks it will not be "long any more" until the time will come spoken of in the good Book, when "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and when the leopard shall lie down with the kid and a little child shall lead them."

Quite a number of houses are under contract at this place and at Rockhill. We are going to have quite a busy time here this summer. Our enterprising townsman, A. K. Green, has moved into his new dwelling, quite a good building by the way.

Now, Mr. Editor, grandfather says I have written too long a letter for a boy of my age, and you may think so too. So I will close for the present. Truly yours,

PETER CROMWELL.

P. S.—Grandfather says as the Professor published a nice article on the amputation of Pierce's feet, he would now like if he would publish a piece on his death. P. C.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—Justice to our school and teacher compels me to reply to a communication I read in your paper of April 23d. Mr. "M. C. I." appears to be displeased with our High School. I will try and explain to the readers of your paper the reasons, or some of them. Mr. M'Kibbin, the teacher of our highest school, has been teaching here for about twenty years; has always taught this school; has a permanent certificate, and all who know him know him to be duly qualified. If not, why are there so many who send their children to him from other school districts, when they could send them in their own districts free of charge? I never knew Mr. M'Kibbin to be obliged to go around with a subscription paper to get a Summer or subscription school.—The parents know his worth as a teacher, and they come and offer him their scholars, nor did I ever know him to reject a scholar on account of his poverty. This charge is false and a lie, and I challenge Mr. "M. C. I." to show a single instance where he did. Mr "M. C. I.," why did you not get a school here? Had not you a subscription paper out? Did you not carry it around from house to house and ask every man in the place, that had a child to send to school, to send it to you? And what was the reply? "I am going to send to Mr. M'Kibbin." Now if you could not get a school by soliciting it, is it not ingratitude on your part to censure Mr. M'Kibbin for getting one unsolicited on his part? If you had the qualifications that you ought to have, you would not have any trouble in getting a school. You are the wrong man to attack our schools or to dictate how they should be conducted, or who should teach them. If I am not very much mistaken, Mr. M'Kibbin has scholars in his school that can curl your hair on any branch you teach, and can teach you branches that you know nothing about. If you could not get your son in his school it was because the school was full before you made application, and not because you are more wealthy than some others. MEDITATE.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA.,	April 29, Wholesale. $	1873. Retail. $
BUTTER		30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	24@26	28
" Rio, good	23@25	25
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		32
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	9 25 to 9 50	
WHEAT, white, per bush	1 80 to 1 90	
" red, "	1 70 to 1 80	
RYE		75
CORN		50
OATS		55
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	80@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
STARCH, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	80
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		50
Buckwheat		60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1873.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The movements in the flour market are of a restricted character, and the transactions foot up 800 bbls in lots to suit the requirements of the home trade at $4.50@5.25 for superfine, $6@6.75, for extra, $7.50@8 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family, $8@8.40 for Minnesota do., $8.50@9.50 for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, do., $6.50@11.50 for fancy brands as in quality. Rye flour sells at $4.75.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is firm and prime lots are in moderate demand, but other descriptions are not wanted; sales of 8000 bushels red at $1.90@1.92, amber at $1.95@1.98, and amber spring at $1.80@1.82, and white at $2@2.10. Rye is quoted at 85 cents for western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good request; 6,000 bushels yellow sold at 62 afloat, and 62@63 cts from the cars. Oats are in better demand, 11,000 bushels western mixed sold at a secret price, and 14,000 bushels white at 51.

Marriages.

COUCH—KELLY.—In this borough, on the 22d, inst., by Peter Swoope, Esq., Mr. D. Porter Couch to Miss Kate Kelly, all of this borough.

JUSTICE—HARKER.—On the 27th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. Justice, of Blair county, to Miss Elizabeth Harker, of Portstown, this county.

M'CLEAN—BEATTY.—On the 31st, 1872, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. Oliver B. M'Clean to Miss Hanah B. Beatty, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

BLACK—MURRAY.—On the 23d, 1873, by the same, Mr. James Black to Miss Ellen Murray, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

LONG—CROTSLY.—At the parsonage, in Cassville, on the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. Isaac Long to Miss Susan Crotsly, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

SAYLOR—HAMILTON.—At the parsonage, in Cassville, on the 10 inst., by the same Mr. Geo. Saylor to Mrs. Nannie A. Hamilton, all of Huntingdon county, Pa;

Deaths.

STEEL.—In this place, on the morning of the 22d inst., George A. Steel, aged 58 years 7 months.

VARNER.—In Barree township, this county, Mrs. Susan Charlotte Varner, aged 61 years, 2 months and 10 days.

She embraced religion in the sixteenth year of her age; and joined the Bethel Church, at Shippensburg,

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Pruning.

There is less correct knowledge among cultivators of the habits and natures of growth of trees than of any other department of farming. With regard to pruning there is one infallible guide. viz: Never prune a tree when the saw you are using will keep bright. That proves that the pores of the wood are full of thin sap. If they are then cut, the sap will run out. When shall we prune? When the sap is thick, and will gum up the saw, so that it will need washing once or twice in two or three hours. The thin sap has then ascended to swell the buds, and expand the blossoms and leaves, and having performed its required labor there, what portion remains, but in a thickened form—returns down under the outside bark, and increases in diameter. The sap vessels are now comparatively empty, and the tree can be pruned, if judiciously done, without much injury.

Shortening in the trees is another matter. That may be done in most trees at any time without much harm, as none of the large vessels are cut, and the leaves below the place cut would be likely to absorb the passing sap. The downward motion of the sap takes place about the middle of June. Then the sap vessels are comparatively empty. After the leaves have fallen in the autumn they are in a similar condition.—*New England Farmer.*

How to Prevent Spring Disease.

It is an indisputable physiological truth that if the instincts of nature were yielded to in the spring—were cherished in her desire to take less and less food as the weather grows warmer, as they are yielded to in the autumn in having more, a very large amount of the diseases of spring and summer would be avoided. The great practical lesson to be learned in reference to the subject, a question of health and disease, yes, in multitudes of cases, a question of life and death, is simply this: As the winter passes, and the balmy spring time comes on, do nothing to increase the appetite, eat no more than is called for; do not be uneasy because you have no relish for your food; eat less every day. The very best way to increase your pleasure of eating is to change the quality of your food. Use articles less carbonaceous; less warming; send from your table the pork and bacon, the meats and oils, and sugars, and starches, and sago, and tapica pudding, and the dumplings, and the rich pastries; get hold of the early "greens,' and spinach, the salads, the turnip tops, the radish, the early berry, and the early fruit, and lean meats; pay increasing attention to the cleanliness of the skin; be more in the open air: sleep in better ventilated rooms; let your inner doors be left wide open.

Principles Governing Rotation.

1. However well a soil may be prepared, it cannot long nourish crops of the same kind in succession without becoming exhausted.

2. Every crop impoverishes a soil more or less, according as more or less is restored to the soil by the plant cultivated.

3. Perpendicular rooting plants and such as root horizontally ought to succeed each other.

4. Plants of the same kind should not return too frequently in rotation.

5. Two plants favorable to the growth of weeds ought not to succeed each other.

6. Such plants as eminently exhaust the soil, as the grams and oil plants, should only be sown when the land is in good heart.

7. In proportion as a soil is found to exhaust itself by successive crops, plants which are least exhausted should be cultivated.

Our farmers have only to keep these seven fundamental principles in mind in order to keep their land rich for all time. —*St. Louis Globe.*

Cure the Baby's Cold.

When your little baby or child is suffering with a cold, and can scarcely breathe, do not dose it with all sorts of medicines; but try this simple remedy—the best we ever knew:

Take a raw carrot, cut the top off smooth, and with a knife dig or scrape out the pith or light-colored centre, making a hole in the carrot large enough to take in your largest finger. Fill the hole with white sugar, then suspend or stand the carrot up in a cool place. In about twelve hours the sugar will be dissolved, and the cavity in the carrot will be filled with a pure, golden-colored syrup. Give the child from six to twelve drops of this, from four to six times a day, according to the age of the child and the severity of the cold. We have seen this pleasant remedy, which children readily take, because it is pure and sweet, cure cases of colds after other remedies have been given for weeks in vain. It is comparatively a new remedy, but so efficacious it seems a duty to the public to make it known. If the syrup be kept in a warm room, it will sour in a few days, when it should not be used, but new made from another carrot.

Horseradish.

A correspondent of 'The Garden' (London) says: "It may not be generally known that if leaves or litter be placed on the tops of horseradish crowns two feet or so thick, the plants grow through them in the course of the summer, making small white roots the thickness of one's finger, which are as tender as spring radishes, and much to be preferred to the tough, stringy stuff usually supplied with our roast beef."

It is well known that leather articles kept in stables soon become brittle, in consequence of ammoniacal exhalations, which affect both harness hanging up in such localities and the shoes of those who frequent them. The usual applications of grease are not always sufficient to meet this difficulty; but it is said that by adding to them a small quantity of glycerine the leather will be kept continually in a soft and pliable condition.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE Oy. IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to'oil Address, and the medicine, with advice fremay follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 30 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Begus, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantee must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank applications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIAL TAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
(*Formerly with* H. T. HELMBOLD.)
KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y., to whom all letters for information should be addressed. Feb.5,1873-1y

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FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after March 23, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	STATIONS.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 8 25	AR 4 00
6 05	7 50	Long Siding	8 20	3 55
6 17	8 05	McConnellstown	8 10	3 45
6 25	8 17	Pleasant Grove	8 02	3 35
6 40	8 30	Marklesburg	7 45	3 20
6 55	8 45	Coffee Run	7 32	3 07
7 05	8 55	Rough and Ready	7 23	2 57
7 12	9 05	Cove	7 13	2 47
7 18	9 08	Fishers Summit	7 10	2 45
7 30	9 20	Saxton	6 55	2 27
7 50	9 40	Riddlesburg	6 35	2 10
7 58	9 47	Hopewell	6 28	2 02
8 12	10 02	Pipers Run	6 11	1 47
8 30	10 17	Tatesville	5 55	1 32
8 40	10 30	Bloody Run	5 45	1 20
8 45	10 35	Mount Dallas	5 40	1 15
9 20	11 08	BEDFORD	5 00	12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE 0	Saxton	2 15	AR 6	
9 40	3	Coalmont	2 00	3	
9 45	4	Crawford	1 55	2	
AR 9 55	AR 6	Dudley	1 45	L 0	
		Broad Top City			

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: Mail	Cincinnati Express	Passenger Way	Mixed Train	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 07	2 58	11 32	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 04	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 14	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 21	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 26	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 32	10 54
6 43	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 25	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 20	3 15	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a. m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a. m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 36 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail	Fast Line	Williamsport Express
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
			P. M.
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar 8 35	2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 30		le 5 20
Canandaigua,			ar 8 00
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Accom. N. Y.	Pacific Ex.	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 3 00	6 30
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE.
Nov. 5, 1872. General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD
BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, March 31st, 1873, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Westward: Mixd A.M.	Ac'm. P.M.	Mail A.M.	STATIONS.	Mail. P.M.	Ac'm. A.M.	Mixd P.M.
.....	6.00	7.45	Huntingdon	4.10	8.25	.....
11.25	8.50	10.40	Mt. Dallas	1.10	5.20	9.50
12.15	9.20	11.08	AR	12.41	5.00	9.00
.....	A. M.		BEDFORD	A. M.		
12.40	6.20	11.12	LE	12.40	5.45	8.30
1.21	6.48	11.49	Mann's Choice	12.12	5.15	7.49
1.47	7.06	11.56	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4.59	7.06
2.38	7.45	12.36	Bridgeport	11.26	4.23	6.00
3.35	8.17	1 07	State Line	10.42	3.45	5.00
.....	8.30	1.20	Mt Savage Junc	10.30	3.30	.....
.....	8.45	1.35	CUMBERLAND	10.05	3.05	.....
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Connects at Bridgeport with Connellsvill R. R at Mt. Savage Junc. with Cumberland & Penn'a R. R., and at Cumberland with Balt. & Ohio R. R.

WM. H. BROWN.
Supt. Bedford Div.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2TH, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.50, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 1.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadlephia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.50, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5 30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.30 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.33 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Readingat 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.50 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m. 2.55 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec 2,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

Miscellaneous.

BEST THING IN THE WEST.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
LANDS!

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situate in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO LAND BUYERS!

THE Facts about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; a Rich Soil, and Splendid Climate; short and mild winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, stone and brick on the line; Cheap rates on coal, lumber, etc.; no lands owned by speculators; Homesteads and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route: Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the road. For circulars and general information, address

A. E. TOUZALIN,
Manager Land Dep't,
Topeka, Kansas.

D. CALDWELL, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.
22jan3m.

STAGE LINE
From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 2 o'clock, P. M.
jan7,-71]e H. McMANIGILL.

Pianos.

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PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years,* (*at our own expense.*) We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

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No. 18 N. 7th Street,
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Miscellaneous.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

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THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

—AND—

WORM SUGAR DROPS

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,

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FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

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No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

nov27-6m.

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FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

Also

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

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ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

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Miscellaneous.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ase cand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

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Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

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Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the waste, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Tot only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known medical agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

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